SHOULDER PAIN—Rene Cailliet, M.D., Chief of Department of Physical Medicine, Southern California Permanente Medical Group; Associate Clinical Professor, University of Southern California School of Medicine, Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation; and Department Head, Physical Medicine, Kaiser Foundation Hospitals, Southern California. F. A. Davis Company, Philadelphia, Pa., 1966. 115 pages, $3.00 (Paperback).

This is the third in a series of paperbacks by this author. The previous ones on "Low Back Pain Syndrome" and on "Neck and Arm Pain."

This present booklet concerns itself with the functional anatomy of the shoulder girdle, with musculoskeletal conditions, with traumatic conditions, with biceps tendinitis, with neurological causes of shoulder pain.

There are many excellent teaching diagrams which emphasize the text and make this an easily readable and easily understandable booklet.

It is always difficult to specify the various causes of shoulder pain and the author has done a magnificent job in describing the various entities.

Treatment is directed along the lines of exercise and local injections rather than heat and massage.

This book, as well as the two former companions, should be in the library of every orthopedist, physiatrist, and other physicians who deal frequently with painful shoulders.

S. MALVERN DORINSON, M.D.

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THE CELL—Its Organelles and Inclusions—An Atlas of Fine Structure—Don W. Fawcett, M.D., Hersey Professor of Anatomy, Harvard Medical School. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, Pa., 1966. 448 pages, $11.00.

An electron photomicrograph is doubtless worth a thousand words for those interested in serious study of subcellular anatomy. In this sense Professor Fawcett has condensed more than 240,000 words into 448 pages containing 240 electron photomicrographs of very high quality. Although not all the major organ systems are illustrated the breadth of coverage is sufficient to satisfy the inquisitive practitioner in any area of medicine.

The book is divided into three parts including The Cell Organelles, The Cell Inclusions and The Cell Surfaces. Brief but lucid introductions to each part will allow understanding by physicians who departed medical school long before the electron microscope allowed the stimulating correlation of subcellular structure with function.

A primer such as this will be of great background value for all those endeavoring to keep abreast of the medical literature which almost monthly contains descriptions of diseases which seem associated with defects in lysosomes, mitochondria, Golgi complexes, muscle filaments and other structures rarely emphasized in histology courses only a few years ago. Fortunately for the serious student of biology or medicine the pictures are not limited to human subcellular anatomy. Rather a variety of species are used to illustrate morphologic features which may or may not have counterparts in the human, as well as to demonstrate a seeming diversity of function in what appear to be very similar structures.

The general references appended to each section provide easy access to current, more detailed literature on the subjects discussed. This book could be valuably used with J. A. G. Rhodin's "An Atlas of Ultrastructure" which provides electron photomicrographs of most mammalian organs with but very little attempt at correlation with the known biochemistry of the organ under discussion.

J. B. PETER, M.D., Ph.D.